

EDUCATIONAL  
IN WASHINGTON.EDUCATIONAL  
IN WASHINGTON.EDUCATIONAL  
IN WASHINGTON.ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY,  
WITH SINGLE EXCEPTION,  
UNITED AGAINST GERMANY

How Wilhelm II  
Bossed King George  
and His Consort for  
Years — The Late  
Archduke Franz Fer-  
nand of Austria and  
His Morganatic Wife  
Were Received in Eng-  
land Despite Queen  
Mary's Opposition.  
Princess Henry of Bat-  
tenberg Doesn't Ap-  
prove of the Anti-  
Kaiser Crusade.

King George, for whom the German war lord has never taken the trouble to conceal his dislike, and he has always equally disliked the family into which King George married.

"The Tecks are as poor in spirit as they are in purse," was the way in which the emperor's father alluded to the family when the late duke went to

visit of the archduke and his wife to the English court, which took place last autumn, was half heartily objected to by King George. But the outbreak of war between England and Germany and the removal of all reason, if any reason really existed, for King George and Queen Mary seeking to retain the favor of the emperor, and their majesties, when such a state of affairs came about, were not long in showing how distasteful to them their submission to the will of the emperor must have been, nor in disclosing their personal dislike of him.

Before Prince Lichnowsky left London King George notified him that he and the queen desired to give up every order bestowed on them by the German emperor, and they also returned the insignia of each of the orders. Later, at a specially convened chapter of the Garter, the emperor was expelled from the order, the warrant of expulsion being signed by King George. This is the first time for several hundred years that any foreign monarch has been expelled from the Garter order and it is difficult to conceive of any greater indignity than the emperor's expulsion, which has been the subject of a special reception at Buckingham Palace, has been removed and placed in one of the cells of the Tower of London.

Except in one instance King George's personal dislike of the emperor has not, of course, influenced the course of the war or the events that led to it. That exception was when King George sent an telegram to the emperor on the Saturday night before the declaration of war by Germany on Belgium. Had King George sent his telegram to the emperor there is just the off chance that it might have resulted in prolonging the diplomatic negotiations and that possibly war might have been averted. The chance was extremely remote; it is indeed reported in the royal entourage that King George himself was desirous of communicating with the emperor instead of the czar, but was overruled by the German emperor, who suspects is chiefly responsible for the outbreak of anti-kaiser fever prevalent at the English court at present.

Mr. Asquith was, of course, consulted before the wire was sent, but in the state of affairs the prime minister probably did not regard it as a proceeding which could seriously influence events one way or the other and left it to the king to decide as to whether this final appeal for peace should be sent to the Emperor of Germany or the czar, and the influence at court resulted in it being sent to the czar.

On the outbreak of war Lord Londsdale, a specially intimate friend of the emperor, desired to communicate with him if possible. The only way open to settle down in England at Queen Victoria's invitation. Before King George became engaged to the then Princess Mary the German emperor was, of course, consulted about the proposed marriage and Queen Mary has never forgiven or forgotten the cable message to the emperor and asked his majesty if he (the king) would give his note to the ambassador to take to the emperor. King George, however, refused to do this, and moreover requested him not to submit his request to the foreign secretary, who probably would have granted it. Lord Londsdale was, of course, bound to respect the king's expressed wish, but he was not satisfied with the result of the king's refusal, and he has since then been in the habit of writing to the emperor, and the emperor has been replying to him.

It is not anti-German fever that is prevalent at the English court, but the dislike of the emperor, which is a dislike race, come from and reared from his earliest years in the conception of the emperor as the head of a nation whose destiny it was to become the preponderant power in Europe, the emperor became the most formidable figure among the crowned heads of the world. The other, a physical weakness, untidiness in many ways to play a prominent part in large affairs, King George is, perhaps, the least conspicuous personality that occupies a throne today.

Yet it is in many ways strange why both King George and Queen Mary should have allowed themselves, especially since King George's accession, to be dictated to by the emperor as they have done.

The Connaught and Fife wedding was postponed a month from the date originally fixed at the emperor's request in order that he might be present at it, and then the emperor did not find it convenient to come.

The visit of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife to the English court was a remarkable instance of the amazing influence the emperor had over the English king and queen. The visit was arranged entirely at the instance of the German emperor and was more or less brought about in order to compel Queen Mary to receive the emperor's wife, who, though her majesty had made it understood after King George's accession that she would not receive the Duchess of Hohenberg, who was of royal blood.

At the time the ill-fated duchess was not received at the German court and the emperor had no special reason to desire that royal recognition should be granted to her, and the emperor's European politics made the German emperor regard the matter differently and the archduke and duchess were received at the German court and the emperor.

Queen Mary does not like her and the emperor certainly has not much liking for her. Queen Mary is one of the bitterest opponents of the marriage between the Princess Ena, the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Spain. Queen Mary, who was Princess of Wales at the time of the marriage, objected because it involved the Emperor of Russia, who was a powerful force in favor of it to be resisted.

If the princess left England it would place in much-coveted royal residences at Queen Mary's disposal to her power relations or to let to wealthier royalties. A rupture between the Princess Ena and the English court until the war is over is unlikely for such an event would, of course, involve the emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Louis, being removed from his position as first lieutenant of the emperor, and the emperor's appointment of which King George could easily deprive him.

Incidents of Warfare.

The following story is told of an incident that occurred during the Zulu war in South Africa, when an overwhelming force of natives was opposed to a little band of English marines. From the Zulu host stepped forth a warrior laden with an ancient firearm, which he calmly mounted on a tripod in the open, while the marines looked on, admiring his grand and wondering much what he proposed to do. At last one of the marines suggested that their photographs were about to be taken, and by common consent no shots were fired.

Having loaded his piece with great deliberation, the Zulu primed it, sighted it, and, leaning hard upon his breech, fired. The recoil knocked him head over heels backward, while a great roar went up from the delighted marines. He sat up, looking dazed, and then the assassin, with his countrymen charged, and were annihilated by a volley from the steadily aimed pieces of the little band of marines.

During one of the many battles waged by the New Zealand Maoris against the British settlers the latter were out of ammunition. At the moment when death seemed imminent a flag of truce appeared from the enemy's trenches and the Maori warriors came forward with a supply of cartridges to enable the white men to continue fighting.

It matters little what it is that you want—whether a situation or a servant—a want ad in The Star will reach the person who will fill your need.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG,  
Who does not entirely approve of the English royal ban on the kaiser.

## 16-INCH GERMAN HOWITZER

When this war is over and its history is written it will be interesting to know whether this sixteen-inch howitzer of the German army, and about which so much has been written, is a myth or a fact. It may be that this matter can be cleared up, so far as the public is concerned, before the war is finished. I presume the artillery and ordnance of the armies of the allies know now whether sixteen-inch howitzer shells are being thrown at them, but their knowledge of the facts has not reached us. The speaker was an artillery officer.

"It is my private opinion that these sixteen-inch howitzers are mythical—that is, that they are eleven inches of gun and five inches of fiction. I formed that opinion when we first began to read reports of this German ordnance in the operations against the forts of Liege and Namur, and since then I have known that a myth it is. The sixteen-inch howitzer is a myth, and the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

"The question has appeared in the public press with the title 'Seventeen-inch German Siege Gun.' The seven-inch eight-inch howitzer is the largest German siege howitzer of which there is any authentic record, and it is not an exaggeration to say that on the twenty-eight-centimeter howitzer by Lieut. Gen. H. Rohne, and there is no doubt that it is the most powerful of transport and the danger of losing them in case of a retreat, as it takes

from thirty to forty horses to drag them about. If the allies are not now using them they are expected, and later if the Germans are permanently put on the defensive and have to be blasted from their positions. The Germans are using them now and that the heavy naval guns which they are reported as having brought up in the operations in the campaign of the Alps are these big siege guns.

The heavy siege artillery in the European war is described in the current number of the United States Field Artillery Journal, and there you may read that the Krupp howitzer has a caliber of 11.2 inches, which is its extreme range is 10,400 yards, the weight of its projectile 750 pounds, the weight of its propelling charge ten to thirty pounds, its muzzle velocity 1,115 feet per second, though it is variable, according to the weight of ammunition used, its limit of elevation zero to 65 degrees, and its limit of depression 13.5 degrees. The weight of the gun is 13,514 pounds and the weight of the gun and carriage 20,000 pounds. The Krupp howitzer and the Schneider-Creusot mortar are similar to the Krupp howitzer, and every whit as powerful and efficient.

"The Field Artillery Journal publishes a picture of the Krupp howitzer, and under it is given the information bearing on the subject we are discussing.

**Why Not?**  
Learn a Profession That Pays  
And in so Doing  
Commercialize Your Spare Time  
Classes at night in—Drafting; Mechanical, Architectural, Structural, Topographic, Patent; Structural Design; Machine Design; Builders' Course; Plans, Specifications, Estimating; Mathematics; Railroad Drafting; Surveying; and others.  
Learn First Hand—Personal Instruction  
Full particulars concerning any of these courses on request. Write, phone or call for catalogue.  
Classes Rapidly Filling—Don't Wait  
**COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF DRAFTING**  
ROY C. CLAFLIN, President.  
McLachlen Bldg. 10th and G Sts. N.W. Phone M. 518.

**Success Shorthand School**  
The School That Graduates Expert Stenographers.  
Individual Instruction by Expert Reporters.  
Day and Evening Classes.  
Fleming Bldg. PHONE 1419 G ST. N.W. M. 7964.  
**MISS EICHSTADT**  
Has resumed classes in piano, flute, and voice.  
Phone Col. 5722.

**"Drillery"**  
Columbia School of Business  
1100 N. Y. Ave.  
SYDNEY LLOYD  
**WRIGHTSON**  
Teaches Singing, Interpretation, Oratorio, Opera.  
2123 LE ROY PLACE N.W.  
Phone N. 7879 for pamphlet, "Art of Singing."

**EMERSON INSTITUTE**  
Night School.  
Affiliated with the Leading Universities.  
Prepares for all  
Colleges and Universities,  
Government Examinations.  
Students can enroll at any time.  
Address Principals, 1740 P. St. N.W.

**The Misses Eastman's**  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.  
1308 Seventeenth Street.  
Phone N. 4012.

**Washington Business**  
and Civil Service School.  
1817 V. Ave. N.W. Tel. Main 4004.  
W. L. FOSTER, Principal.  
Phone N. 4012.

**HALL-NOYES SCHOOL**  
Open Sept. 16. Primary to college grade.  
Evening and night. Catalogue, 221 E. St. N.W. M. 8277.

**Berlitz**  
FRENCH  
GERMAN  
SPANISH  
ITALIAN, Etc., Etc.  
THE BEST METHOD.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
At School or Residence.  
Classes and Private Lessons.  
1814 14th St. N.W. PHONE MAIN 8217.  
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

**DUPONT**  
RIDING SCHOOL.  
Offers all facilities for ladies and children's riding and driving. Instruction given in four-hand, cross-country, and stunts.  
1105 N. St. N.W.  
Address Mrs. BAILEY WILLIS, Chairman of School Committee, 2511 Clifton place.  
Phone N. 5007.

**WOOD'S**  
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.  
211 EAST CAPITOL ST. PHONE LINC. 35.  
Twenty-nine years old.  
Steady, reliable, and efficient.  
STENOGRAPHY, CIVIL SERVICE, and other courses.  
A pamphlet will bring you our new illustrated catalogue.

**STRAYER'S**  
Business College  
OLD MASONIC TEMPLE.  
NINTH AND F STS.

**Barnes' Pitman, Gregg and Modern Pitman Shorthand**  
All taught by expert teachers  
Special Courses in Book-keeping, Accounting, English and Civil Service.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Write, call or phone Main 3430 for catalogue.

**FLYNN'S**  
BUSINESS COLLEGE  
ESTABLISHED 1881.  
147 G ST. N.W.  
SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, LETTER WRITING, 30¢ per month.

**The Temple School**  
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH, CIVIL SERVICE.  
147 G ST. N.W.  
Phone M. 3258.

**PRIVATE LESSONS IN LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, SCIENCES, MUSIC, UNIVERSITY GRADUATE COURSE.**  
Twenty years experience. Address Box 254. Star office.

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL**  
Apply After 6 P.M.  
At National Law School Bldg.  
616 13th St. N.W.

**WALTER T. HOLT,**  
School of Music  
NEW OPEN.  
1710 I ST. N.W.  
(Former Washington Club)  
ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC.  
Hill sessions for vocal and instrumental, lectures and entertainments. Studios for rent for teaching.  
MR. B. FRANK GEBEST  
TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE.  
Studio, 1527 15th St. N.W. Phone N. 6559.

**VOICE CULTURE**  
SINGING, DEEP ELOCUTION, PIANO, DRAMA, ACTING, DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH, DRAMATIC ART.  
Mrs. Emily French Barnes,  
143 11th St. N.E. Phone Linc. 1329.

**L. A. CALLAN,**  
INSTRUCTION, BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR.  
110 8th St. N.E. Linc. 1928.

**Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTE**  
Accountancy, Commercial, Drafting, Preparatory, Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Law, Greek, Latin, MADE UP, Day and Evening. Example: Drafting, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**FRENCH and SPANISH**  
Pupils able to speak in few months. Preparation for consular and diplomatic service.  
PROF. C. RIVOT of Paris.  
The Cumberland, Thomas circle. 10138.

**St. Margaret's Boarding and Day School.**  
Kindergarten Department—Girls over seven admitted to boarding department and boys under eleven to day school. 2115 Cal. St. NE. Phone 10138.

**THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.**  
L. ADOLPH RICHARDS, PRINCIPAL.  
McLachlen Bldg. 10th and G Sts. N.W.  
Students now enrolling.

**WALTER T. HOLT,**  
School of Music  
NEW OPEN.  
1710 I ST. N.W.  
(Former Washington Club)  
ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC.  
Hill sessions for vocal and instrumental, lectures and entertainments. Studios for rent for teaching.  
MR. B. FRANK GEBEST  
TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE.  
Studio, 1527 15th St. N.W. Phone N. 6559.

**VOICE CULTURE**  
SINGING, DEEP ELOCUTION, PIANO, DRAMA, ACTING, DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH, DRAMATIC ART.  
Mrs. Emily French Barnes,  
143 11th St. N.E. Phone Linc. 1329.

**L. A. CALLAN,**  
INSTRUCTION, BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR.  
110 8th St. N.E. Linc. 1928.

**Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTE**  
Accountancy, Commercial, Drafting, Preparatory, Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Law, Greek, Latin, MADE UP, Day and Evening. Example: Drafting, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**FRENCH and SPANISH**  
Pupils able to speak in few months. Preparation for consular and diplomatic service.  
PROF. C. RIVOT of Paris.  
The Cumberland, Thomas circle. 10138.

**St. Margaret's Boarding and Day School.**  
Kindergarten Department—Girls over seven admitted to boarding department and boys under eleven to day school. 2115 Cal. St. NE. Phone 10138.

**THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.**  
L. ADOLPH RICHARDS, PRINCIPAL.  
McLachlen Bldg. 10th and G Sts. N.W.  
Students now enrolling.